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SNOW SURVEYS AND IRRIGATION WATER FORECASTS

for the

RIO GRANDE DRAINAGE BASIN

February 1, 1942

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Issued by the  
United States Department of Agriculture  
Soil Conservation Service  
Division of Irrigation  
In Cooperation with  
The Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station  
Colorado State College  
Fort Collins, Colorado

February 10, 1942

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for

## RIO GRANDE BASIN

February 1, 1942

The following data pertaining to snow surveys and irrigation water-supply forecasts are provided by the Division of Irrigation, Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with other Federal Bureaus, State Departments, and local organizations. The snow measurements are made principally by field personnel of the U. S. Forest Service and Colorado State Engineer. This work is otherwise conducted cooperatively with the State Engineers of Colorado and New Mexico, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, and various municipalities, irrigation associations and others. Precipitation records are supplied by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

### PRECIPITATION DATA

WATERSHED	STATE	Precipitation October 1 to January 31	Departure from Normal	Precipitation		Departure from Normal
				January	Inches	
Canadian	New Mexico	Inches 4.12	Inches +1.35	0.11	Inches -0.24	
Rio Grande	Colorado	2.29	-0.12	0.63	-0.56	
Rio Grande	New Mexico	5.79	+1.61	0.31	-0.68	
Pecos	New Mexico	4.97	+2.00	0.19	-0.33	

Precipitation during January was below normal over the watershed of the Canadian, Rio Grande and the headwaters of the Rio Grande in the San Luis Valley, Colorado. The accumulated precipitation since October 1 over these watersheds was, however, considerably above normal except in Colorado.



SUMMARY OF FEBRUARY 1 SNOW SURVEYS AND COMPARISON OF DATA WITH THAT OF  
PREVIOUS YEARS BY WATERSHEDS

WATERSHEDS	Snow Depth		Water Content			Number Courses in Average		Snow Density		1942 Water Content in percent of	
	Six Year Avg.*	1941	1942	Six Year Avg.*	1941	1942	Average	Six Year Avg.*	1941	Six year Avg.*	1941
	In. 25.8 14.0	In. 37.3 22.8	In. 19.3 7.8	In. 6.4 3.5	In. 9.6 5.2	In. 4.7 2.2	21 2	Percent 25 25	Percent 26 23	Percent 73 63	49 42
Rio Grande											
Canadian River											
*Some for shorter periods.											

WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Rio Grande

The water content of the snow on the watershed of the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Colorado and New Mexico as shown by measurements on 21 snow courses, is 51 percent less than it was a year ago and 27 percent less than the six-year average for these courses. Because of excess precipitation early in the winter and saturated soil conditions, stream flows are still above normal. The Elephant Butte reservoir is practically full and there is over four times as much water in storage in the El Vado reservoir on the Chama as there was at this time last year.

Canadian

Snow cover on the watershed of the Canadian is very light. On February 1 the average water content of the snow on two courses was 58 percent less than a year ago and 37 percent less than the six-year average for the courses. There is considerable moisture stored in the soil from early winter storms, but there was some surface drying during January.

The present indications are that the runoff from snow in New Mexico and Colorado will be less than normal this summer unless heavy snows occur during the remainder of the season, but because of the excellent condition of the soil moisture and the unprecedented amount of water in storage in reservoirs at this time the outlook for the irrigation water supply is still favorable.









17. The first of these is the  
fact that the number of  
cases of the disease is  
very small. It is estimated  
that only about 100 cases  
occur each year in the  
United States.

18. The second fact is that  
the disease is usually  
fatal. It is estimated  
that about 90% of the  
cases result in death.  
The disease is usually  
fatal within a few days  
of the onset of symptoms.

19. The third fact is that  
the disease is usually  
caused by a virus. It is  
estimated that about 90%  
of the cases are caused  
by a virus. The virus is  
usually found in the  
blood and in the tissues  
of the body.

20. The fourth fact is that  
the disease is usually  
spread by contact with  
an infected person. It is  
estimated that about 90%  
of the cases are spread  
in this way. The disease  
is usually spread by  
contact with the blood or  
tissues of an infected  
person.